

THE Pacific Commercial Advertiser

A MORNING PAPER.

RODERICK O. MATHESON

EDITOR

THURSDAY

MAY 5

TURNING POINT IN SIGHT.

The Russian dupes of the agitators are now in a sorry position. Their leaders whom they would follow are in jail, their government representative specially sent here has declared against their absurd pretensions, the French consular representative acting for Russia cannot do anything for them, their ambassador at Washington refuses to hold out any hope and the ones they sent at their own expense to the mainland to plead their cause have practically swindled them. They are staring work in the face and there seems to be no way for them to escape having to earn their own livings by the sweat of their brows.

Now, we are tempted to hope, the turning point in the Russian immigration trouble has come. On the plantations are about one hundred and fifty Russian laborers, doing well, according to Mr. de Korberg, and giving satisfaction. These are in no way different from the four or five hundred who have made Honolulu uncomfortable by their presence, except in the fact that they got started to work without troublemakers to stop them and the ones in Honolulu did not. There is no reason to suppose that the majority of those in this city will not give as much satisfaction on the plantations and do as well as those already there. The only question is to get them started and we believe that between the first lesson the police gave them and the second one Judge Andrade has given them, they will take the hint and start themselves.

What Hawaii has been going through with the Russians is not much worse than it went through during the first few months of the settling here of the Japanese, only, in the case of the Japanese, the trouble was on the plantations. Two years from now the pikinis that loom so large on the immigration question horizon will be remembered only as passing incidents of the coming of the Russians to Hawaii. Things appear to be on the way to an adjustment.

PEOPLE'S PROHIBITION PARTY.

Steps toward forming the People's Prohibition Party are being taken and before many days have passed that party, properly organized, will be in the field to fight for the success of the party at the polls in July. The party will have no lines drawn against anyone. There will be no politics in it, no class lines, no property qualifications, no sectarian distinctions, no color line. Every citizen who expects to vote "Yes" in the plebiscite and who is willing to help roll up the majority of those who desire to see a prohibition law against the saloon in Hawaii is invited to join the party.

It is necessary that the campaign for prohibition be carried on along as broad lines as possible. Prohibition is a question that affects directly, every man, woman and child in the Territory. It is a fight in which no one can afford to stand on neutral ground. The issue before the electors is clear. Do you wish to see the saloon continue to do business in Hawaii? If you do not, join the prohibition party and help drive it out of business. If you favor the continuance of the saloon, be openly on the other side. There will be good people on each side.

The fight is against the saloon; it is not against the man who runs the saloon, nor against the man who patronizes the saloon. It is against the business the saloon does, and with the saloon is included the wholesale liquor house, which, in this Territory, is only a magnified saloon with the privilege of peddling that the retail house has not.

Prohibition will prohibit if we want it to, and to the exact extent that we want it to, while here, isolated from the mainland, there can be a nearer approach to total prohibition than is possible in any other part of the United States. The question is, do we want to stop the saloon business, or do we not?

COUNTING NINETY MILLION NOSES.

The final count and tabulation in the census now being taken will be done at Washington and it will be some months at least before we will know how many noses have been counted in Hawaii and how our population figures out on the race line. The government has a big census plant ready to do the adding and the listing. There are thousands of clerks all ready to start in on the tally sheets, some of the clerks being at work in the old building on Tenth street which was formerly Ford's Theater, where President Lincoln was assassinated.

The census bureau has now in use a new and very remarkable machine for tabulating and classifying the 90,000,000 or more of population which the new national enumeration is expected to foot up. This humlike machine, of supernatural speed and accuracy, is built like a typewriter, with 240 keys, and punches pinholes in cards—one card for each of the 90,000,000 persons—at a dizzying rate. These punched cards are fed into an electric tabulating machine, and the added and classified results, registered in printing on spooled paper, roll out from the other end of the system like "tape" from a stock ticker. By this time names have been detached from figures, all personal identity is eliminated, the biggest man alive counts only as one grain of sand on the seashore of the Nation's ninety millions, the census is published and the statistician has ammunition for ten more years to come.

THE BARNYARD WONDER.

"Prohibition in this Territory means nothing more or less than the importation of more liquor direct from Pacific Coast ports," says the Bulletin. That is the reason, we suppose, the California wine producers induced the California delegation in congress to oppose the passage of the Curtis bill in committee and to fight against the joint resolution ordering a plebiscite on the prohibition question. If prohibition here is going to improve the export business of the San Francisco liquor dealers, why did a representative of the liquor dealers go to California to raise an anti prohibition fund among them?

If prohibition will cause more drinking, then strikes help plantations, Russians are industrious, a boycott brings trade and the Bulletin talks sense.

Among the things prohibition will do to the Territory, according to the Bulletin, are these: More liquor will be imported! Doped dago red will come in! The vile stuff will be sold! The police force will have to be increased! The territorial income will be decreased! Industry will be destroyed! Taxable property will be ruined!

No wonder the Bulletin, looking ahead at this list of horrors fired in its own imagination, stands aghast and says:

"Good government, honesty, decent temperate living naturally revolt against any such intemperate scheme" as prohibition!

All of which reminds one of the old mother who knew her sons didn't drink at night because they always got up so thirsty in the morning.

In the matter of the pending dispute between the trustees of the Queen's Hospital and the board of supervisors, it appears that the trustees are thinking of the patients and the supervisors of the dollars. The hospital, as we understand it, wishes the system of payment changed in order that more sick Hawaiians will come in for treatment, the hospital being established primarily for Hawaiians. Under the present circumstances, when red tape has to be unwound, the Hawaiians do not apply for admission.

Little Mercurius is said to have made a declaration on the prohibition question, but he wandered into the middle of his fifty thousand acres to do it and no one heard except a naysaid bird. His public declaration on the subject is stated to come off on July 27 next.

John W. Wilson wants to keep some of his mud all for the troubled waters representing when Quinn starts wading his way.

One hundred and fifty millions for pensions this year. (Overnight, war is hell.)

ROOSEVELT PARTY IS GREETED BY THE KING

WASHINGTON, May 4.—(Close Press.)—The Roosevelt party was greeted by the king of Norway when he arrived in the city of Oslo.

GENERAL GREENE ILL.

NEW YORK, May 4.—General Greene underwent a severe operation today. The condition is serious.

PRESIDENT TAFT IS A CONSERVATIONIST

ST. LOUIS, May 4.—President Taft is a conservationist, according to a statement made here today.

READ THE ADVERTISER. WORLD'S NEWS DAILY

THE BUSINESS WORLD

Churchill Harvey Elder, Financial Editor.

SUGAR—96 Degree Test Centrifugals, 4.325. Per Ton, \$85.60.
88 Analysis Beets, 11s. 9d. Per Ton, \$103.40.

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, May 4.—Last 24 Hours' Rainfall, .01.
Temperature, Max. 79; Min. 68. Weather, fair.

STOCK EXCHANGE.

The stock exchange appeared rather more active yesterday than it has been in some days. There was considerable diversity in trading and some few blocks of fair size went. The prices in general were rather weak.

The heaviest trading was in Kahuku, a stock which has showed little movement of late. One hundred and seventy-five shares changed hands in all, the sales being made between boards at 33.

Thirty-five shares of Pioneer sold between boards at 220, a drop of \$5 per share from the price at which the last previous sales were recorded. Twenty-one shares of Waiwala went at 133.

One sale of Hawaiian Commercial was made between boards, the transaction representing seventy-five shares and the price being 41.

Two blocks of Hawaiian Sugar of fifteen shares each sold between boards at 57.50.

Four blocks of Oahu totaling eighty shares, sold during the session at prices ranging from 35.75 down to 35.50. Sixty shares went at the higher figure, then the price dropped to 35.425 and the last sale was made at 35.50.

The downward march of Brewery continues. Fifteen shares sold during the session at 15, a drop of an even dollar a share from the sale price of Tuesday. A considerable quantity of the stock was offered later at 13.25 with no takers. The best bid for these shares at closing time was 12.

At the present rate Brewery stock will have little or no standing by the end of the week. Each day someone forecasts a rise but a fall comes instead. This stock bids fair to sink to bedrock before the time for the prohibition plebiscite. Should prohibition fail to carry it will doubtless jump up rapidly and some one will stand to make a lot of money.

The sales recorded yesterday follow:

Stocks.
Pioneer—30, 5 @ 220.
Waiwala—11, 10 @ 133.
Hawaiian Sugar—15, 15 @ 57.50.
Kahuku—100, 75 @ 33.
Hawaiian Commercial—75 @ 41.
Oahu—10, 50 @ 35.75; 10 @ 35.625; 10 @ 35.50.
Hawaiian Pineapple—5 @ 28.
Hilo Ry com—40 @ 15.
Brewery—3, 5, 5 @ 13.

TOKIEDA TRANSFERRED?

It was reported yesterday that Manager Tokieda of the Yokohama Specie Bank is to be transferred to a more important and lucrative post in Japan and that he will be succeeded here by Y. Akai, who was formerly the manager of the Honolulu branch of the specie bank. Mr. Tokieda stated that he had received no official confirmation of the report. The information concerning the proposed transfer of Mr. Tokieda was received by the Japanese Daily Chronicle from its Yokohama correspondent.

HANDLES TICKETS.

Frank Armstrong is now handling the ticket end of the steamship business of Castle & Cooke. The business in the steamship department has grown to such proportions that John Drew, the department manager, was forced to put in a requisition for more help. Since the Wilhelmnia was placed on the Honolulu-San Francisco run Drew and his office force have been worked over time. In addition to handling the steamship business Drew has had charge of all the work which fell to his lot before Castle & Cooke took over the Matson agency.

NEW YORK MARKET.

NEW YORK, April 23, 1910.—Resumption of activity on the Stock Exchange has been somewhat slower than anticipated, owing to a temporary combination of unfavorable conditions. It is quite important to recognize these impediments and to reach a fair estimate of their duration. The business situation is spotty, and there is a lessened activity in trade, as well as a notable decline in the overconfidence which existed at the opening of the year. The causes of this change in commercial sentiment are not very difficult to discover. Continued agitation against high prices is having an untoward effect, and has awakened the public mind to the absolute necessity for economy. In some instances the exhaustion of buying power is causing economy; in others a recognition of the too rapid pace at which the equity was going has produced greater conservatism. There has been an equal steady but a lessened consumption of many articles of food and other necessities as well as luxuries. Retailers are in consequence having in small quantities, and the result in this street is a passing on to the jobber, the wholesaler and the producer. In an emergency are we witnessing declining prices in nearly all of the commodities now being sold in the market, and this is a fact which will have to be taken into account when a market and the quality of goods.

Some further hesitation, in line of affairs has been caused by the dropping of the price of cotton. Much significance is very properly attached to recent changes in New York State and Massachusetts. They have made two things very plain: First, that the

tariff must be again revised, and the time downwards, also that the people are weary of political corruption and are selecting a higher type of men as their representatives, to the utter discomfiture of those who have profited through bossism and corruption. Rightly viewed such readjustments in business and politics are healthy symptoms. They mean that both business and politics will be on a sounder and more hopeful basis as soon as this corrective process becomes more complete. Temporarily there may be more or less uncertainty and hesitancy; but this should gradually disappear, and later on trade should resume normal activity, especially when it is found that prices have touched bedrock. There is really nothing in the business situation to warrant any uneasiness. In the West conditions are generally sound and hopeful. While there have been some excesses in land speculation, the latter are not in any sense of an alarming nature. Much of the advance in land has been based upon increased earning power, and as long as this is preserved there is no danger of any serious collapse. Western bankers are fully alive to existing difficulties, and are pursuing a much more conservative course. It must also be recognized that the West is much stronger financially than at any previous time in its history, and will be able to carry its own enterprises with relatively less assistance from the East than in previous instances where aid was necessary. The West is a wonderful producing section, and views the outlook from that standpoint.

Crops reports so far are very encouraging, notwithstanding exaggerated reports of damage. The winter wheat crop is in good condition, and promises to be a large one. There is also every prospect of a considerable increase in the average of corn and cotton, while farmers are already at work using the very best methods with which they are familiar in order to secure the largest possible yield per acre. It is quite certain that efforts in this direction have never been equaled in previous years, thanks to the persistent endeavors to stimulate more scientific cultivation which have been made the last few years. If further evidences of the activity in the West were wanted they could be found in the regular reports of railroad earnings, which are exceedingly favorable. In March fifty-three railroads reported gross earnings of \$65,000,000, an increase of \$8,500,000, or nearly 10 per cent more than a year ago. For the first three months of the current year fifty-three railroads reported earnings of \$179,000,000, an increase of \$24,000,000, or over 15 per cent. Such a heavy percentage of gain as the latter has not been seen since the year 1900, which was one of unequal prosperity for the railroads. These returns chiefly include roads serving the agricultural districts, and do not cover the Eastern trunk lines, such as Pennsylvania and New York Central, which are also known to be making very handsome gains in revenue. It is worthy of note that the Southern roads have made large gains, notwithstanding the light cotton crop, and that the Western roads did well in spite of a light grain movement. The railroad situation would be eminently satisfactory were it not for the increased expenses forced upon the roads by the demands of labor, and high prices for materials. Labor, however, is getting a big share of prosperity, and it is but reasonable to expect that stockholders, too, should come in for better results, if present conditions are maintained. Much will depend upon the crops. If these prove good, the year will be a satisfactory one for the railroads.

The money market is working its way out of conflicting conditions. Funds are returning from the West, and bank reserves are rising. The Bank of England did not raise its rate, as in some cases feared, and the proportion of reserve to liabilities rose last week from 45 per cent to 50 per cent, a improvement, and very encouraging improvement. The weak point in London is the dangerous speculative mania in rubber and oil shares, which financial powers there have evidently been trying to restrain. Whether the climax of the movement has yet been reached does not yet appear, and the danger there is one which must be watched with interest on this side; because, should London require financial assistance, gold would probably be promptly taken from New York for that purpose. On the present movement we have thus far exported about \$17,000,000 and further shipments are anticipated.

Taking all facts into consideration there is no reason for other than hopeful views regarding the business situation. Present hesitation is chiefly due to the uncertainty arising from an inevitable readjustment in business and long needed reforms in politics; both of which, as said above, are from the long point of view favorable tendencies. The crop and the monetary situation is improving, and there is still no reason in sight why the security markets should not in due season respond to the favorable outlook in other directions. Very cheap money is not probable, on the contrary lenders are pretty sure to secure fair rates for some time but the money market outlook is reasonably safe and the usual crop demands begin as the autumn approaches. The immediate course of the stock market will doubtless be considerably influenced by approaching action on steel and Pennsylvania dividends. A good deal of new financing has been deferred until the recent outburst of new issues has been absorbed.

HENRY CLEWS.

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PROHIBITIONISTS GETTING ACTIVE

(Continued from Page One.)
The probable result of the conference will be a call for a public convention for the election of an executive committee for the campaign, the adoption of a platform and the organization of the "drys" on the lines of a political party.

First Church Meeting.

The first church prohibition service, which will be followed by numerous others throughout the islands, is slated for next Sunday evening at the First Methodist Church. The Epworth League will open the service at a rally before the regular church service, commencing at a quarter past six. Following this, commencing at half-past seven, will be the regular service, at which John G. Woolley will be the speaker. It is expected that there will be a large attendance at this service.

Perplexed Politicians.

The prohibition agitation and the opening of the campaign brings no peace to the average politician, who tries to dodge the issue.

"How about this prohibition?" asks practically every Hawaiian almost as soon as the conversation is brought around to politics and candidates.

"Oh, I'm not talking about prohibition. Now, about Parker for sheriff—"

"Yes, but I would like to know about this prohibition. Now, what do you think?"

Whereat the dodger usually flees.

This is taking place some few thousand times a day now in Honolulu and elsewhere. Prohibition has intruded into the politicians' plans and there appears no way but to drop things so far as the rank and file are concerned until after July 26 next.

Clouding the Issue.

The liquor forces are desperately attempting to dodge the main issue of the anti-plebiscite campaign and raise side issues to confuse the voter. As was announced would be the plan, the whole anti-prohibition fight has centered on Woolley. In this, Woolley is big enough to look after himself and have some time to spare to carry on the real fight. He will be one of the principal speakers for the prohibitionists among the whites, while there are to be a host of prominent Hawaiian speakers to conduct their share of the campaign.

The liquor men will have two Hawaiian organs, one a Hawaiian edition of the Bulletin, issued weekly, the other a Hawaiian weekly. The Bulletin issued its first campaign edition on Tuesday, consisting principally of a translation of Woolley's address before the senate committee. The misinformation that congress opposed prohibition for Hawaii goes in its headlines. Whether the misinformation is given in ignorance or on general Bulletin principles remains to be guessed.

CATHEDRAL WILL BE BUILT OVER

(Continued from Page One.)
The old gallery in the church will also be done away with. At the present time only about eighty of the gallery occupants can see the high altar. In place of the side galleries there will be a deep gallery at the west end, capable of accommodating fully two hundred persons. From this gallery will be had an unobstructed view of the high altar, and furthermore there will be ample ventilation. The increased height of the roof will insure against extreme temperature in the gallery on hot days.

A change will also be made in the method of supporting the roof. It is the intention to have only one row of pillars, and these will be so arranged as to obstruct the view of the high altar to the minimum.

The side walls of the cathedral will also be remodeled. At present these are unbroken and the confessional boxes are little structures of wood projecting out into the nave of the church. It is the intention to cut through the walls at intervals and to build small chapels extending out beyond the walls in semicircular or octagonal shape. These will be fitted up for use as confessionals. This will give absolutely clear space along the side aisles of the building and will break the outer walls in a manner pleasing to the eye.

The small windows which pierce the outer walls will be considerably enlarged. The new windows will be Gothic in style to correspond with the rest of the building and will be of considerable height. Not only will this make the interior of the cathedral more attractive but they will also give the outside a far better appearance.

As soon as all of the alterations have been completed the interior of the structure will be entirely redecorated. Particular care will be used in the selection of the decoration scheme and from that standpoint at least the cathedral will take first rank among the church buildings of the Territory.

Considerable time will be required to make the contemplated alterations but it is the intention to keep at work steadily until the task has been finished.

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